FFID: CA957002474300
Size: 5,716 acres
Mission: Provided navigation and electronic warfare officer training; housed SAC Bombing and Refueling Squadron
HRS Score: 28.90; placed on NPL in July 1987
IAG Status: IAG signed in 1989
Contaminants: Solvents, jet fuel, petroleum hydrocarbons, and lead
Media Affected: Groundwater and soil
Funding to Date: $153.2 million
Estimated Cost to Completion (Completion Year): $136.4 million (FY2069)
Final Remedy in Place or Response Complete Date for BRAC Sites: FY2001
Five-Year Review Status: Completed/Planned

Sacramento, California

Restoration Background

In December 1988, the BRAC Commission recommended closure of Mather Air Force Base. Before becoming inactive in FY93, the installation housed the 323rd Flying Training Wing, an SAC wing, a reserve air refueling group, and an Army National Guard aviation unit.

Studies have identified 89 sites at the installation, which were grouped into six operable units (OUs): OU1, aircraft control and warning system; OU2, groundwater; OU3, soil; OU4, landfill; OU5, basewide; and OU6, supplemental basewide. Site types include landfills, underground storage tanks (USTs), fire training areas, a trichloroethene disposal site, a weapons storage area, wash rack areas, spill areas, and waste pits.

Interim actions included removing USTs and contaminated soil, supplying an alternate water supply for nearby residents, removing sludge from a former wastewater treatment plant, removing petroleum product from soil by vapor extraction, and excavating pesticide contamination from drainage ditches.

In FY90, 48 solid waste management units and two areas of concern were identified. By FY94, remedial investigation and feasibility study (RI/FS) activities had concluded at OU1 and OU4. In FY94, regulatory agencies approved the Record of Decision (ROD) for OU1, and a Restoration Advisory Board and a BRAC Cleanup Team were formed.

In FY95, regulatory agencies approved the ROD for OU4. Construction was completed and remedial action (RA) began at OU1. Removal actions were initiated to remediate petroleum contamination at several sites. An environmental impact statement for property reuse and disposal was prepared. In FY96, regulatory agencies approved the ROD for OU2 and OU3. Three landfills were consolidated, and engineered caps were initiated at two of the landfills. The installation completed the RI for OU5.

By FY97, the installation had removed all identified substandard USTs. Two oil-water separator sites were closed. Construction began on the pump-and-treat system for OU2. Soil vapor extraction (SVE) and bioventing in situ soil treatment systems were installed at 11 sites. The proposed plan (PP) for OU5 was released.

In FY98, the ROD for OU5 was signed. RA was selected for 7 of the OU's 15 sites. A groundwater pump-and-treat facility for the Main Base/SAC Area plumes began operating. Construction of the groundwater pump-and-treat system for the Site 7 plume began. A passive landfill gas control system was installed at Site 4. Installation of in situ soil treatment systems using SVE and bioventing concluded at five sites and began at five other sites. A removal action memorandum for drainage ditch Site 85 was signed, and excavation of contaminated sediment began. Contaminated sediment was removed from drainage ditch Sites 13 and 15. Four USTs were discovered and removed. The Mather off-base water supply contingency plan was completed.

In FY99, a finding of suitability for early transfer was approved for part of the economic development conveyance parcel. A foundation and a cap were constructed for the waste pit at Site 7. The installation completed a removal action memorandum for Sites 80 and 88. Phase II of the Main Base/SAC plumes treatment system was expanded into off-base areas, and Phase III expansion augmented capture in on-base areas. Remediation of gun range Sites 86 and 87 was completed. The installation began operating in situ treatment systems at Sites 7, 11, 37, 39, and 54.

At OU5, data gathering to support SVE construction was accomplished for Sites 18, 23, and 59. At OU6, removal actions were completed for three sites, and a pilot study for stabilization of lead-bearing soil (Site 89) began. The CERCLA 5-year review was completed.

FY00 Restoration Progress

The base cleanup plan was updated. A focused feasibility study and a PP were completed for OU6. Three remedial action reports (RARs) were completed for Sites 2, 13 and 65. The ROD for OU6 was initiated. Construction of the SVE system at Sites 18, 23, and 59 was completed, and systems operations began. The estimated cost of completing environmental restoration at this installation changed significantly because of technical and estimating criteria issues.

Plan of Action

- Install off-base groundwater monitoring wells for the Phase IV project in FY01
- Complete removal actions at Sites 80, 85, 88, and 89, and accomplish last remedy-in-place for Mather at Site 89 in FY01
- Complete the OU6 ROD and institutional control implementation plan in FY01
- Complete construction of Phase IV groundwater remediation and expand capture into additional off-base areas in FY02
- Complete 5-year review as planned

BRAC Sites Achieving RIP or RC Per Fiscal Year